THE

Numb. 488.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday November 28, to Thurſday December 5, 1745.

A Veſſel is juſt arrived at Norfolk, *from* Barbados, *by whom we have the following Speech:*

The SPEECH of His Excellency Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, Governor of the Iſland of *Barbados*, to the Honourable the Members of his Majeſty's Council, and to the Aſſembly, on *Thurſday October* the 17th, 1745.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Aſſembly,

THOUGH the End of civil Government is one and the ſame, yet the Meaſures by which that End is to be attained, and the Channels through which it is purſued, may be different and various; it is from this Principle I would chuſe to reconcile that Diverſity of Sentiments which has of late appear'd among us, and I would as far as I can, in Confidence of future Uniformity, perſuade myſelf, that there is none here to be found, either called by his Majeſty's Authority, or by the Voice of the People, to a Share of publick Truſt, but ſuch as have the true End of Society in View, and the Intereſt of his Country at Heart.

This Intereſt, extenſive in it's Relations, is to be conducted to Perfection as near as may be by publick Councils, and theſe Councils, as from the Form of our Conſtitution they conſiſt of diſtinct Bodies, can only move with Propriety and Effect where due Subordination is preſerv'd, and no one Branch incroaches on the Department of the other; for ſince each has it's proper Function and Office, that Harmony which would be the Reſult of regular and limited Motions in each, becomes Diſcord and Faction, when the Bounds are tranſgreſs'd and the Partition broken down.

In the preſent Situation, it gives me no ſmall Satisfaction that I am not ſingular in theſe Meaſures, which the Duty I owe to his Majeſty, and my Commiſſion, obliges me to purſue; and ſince I have the Concurrence of ſome, whoſe publick Dignity and private Characters, whoſe Fortunes and Properties are of the firſt Eſtimation, I have all imaginable Confidence, that their Councils flow from a Principle of Judgment, not from a Spirit of Oppoſition, and that their Views are influenc'd by no other Motive than the common Weal, wherein their ſeparate Intereſts are ſo eſſentially involv'd: To this End, how far theſe Meaſures or the contrary Purſuits may moſt conduce is not for me to determine; but while the Event is in Suſpence, you have my ſincere Wiſh, that thoſe alone ſhould prevail which may prove moſt effectual to the Proſperity and well being of the Iſland.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

As unforeſeen Exigencies might require your Attendance, I order'd Writs to iſſue, for an Election of Repreſentatives, as early as the Form of Government would admit.

You will place before you, as a principal Object, the publick Credit, an Object of the utmoſt Importance to your well being in Time of Peace, but neceſſary even to your Exiſtence, as a Community in Time of War.

In Conſequence I truſt, that you will chearfully raiſe the neceſſary Supplies of the Year, and that with due Attention to the Circumſtances of the Times and your fellow Subjects,

You will conſider, that thoſe who have the leaſt to defend can bear the leaſt Diminution of their Fortunes, and as their corporal Service is equal to that of others whoſe Properties are ſuperior, it is our juſt that the publick Levies ſhould fall as eaſy on the former as poſſible. If Taxes were impoſed on Superfluities of Life, and exacted from thoſe Conſumptions where the Poor are leaſt concern'd, ſo much might be ſpar'd to the Neceſſities of the more indigent as would be collected from the Affluence of the Rich; but as this Levy (regulate it as you beſt can) muſt of Neceſſity run high, it will make all Men who contribute to the Charge ſit eaſy under the Burden, when they know that the Stewards of the publick Treaſure have employed it to the moſt uſeful and advantagious Purpoſes; for which End I think, that every Man of what Rank and Condition ſoever he be, ſhould have an Opportunity of being ſatisfied, how that Fund into which he paid his Proportion has been exhauſted and accounted for.

You will alſo conſider, notwithſtanding large Sums have been expended on the Fortifications, yet the Circumſtances of the Times require, that nothing ſhould remain unfiniſh'd for the common Safe-guard; and in a Climate where neither Materials nor Workmanſhip are the moſt durable, but the Influence of the Seaſons moſt penetrating, you will remember, unleſs future Expences are beſtow'd in repairing, your paſt Labour and Charge will prove but vain in building.

The Number of Forts to be defended, compar'd with the Number of Gunners and Matroſſes appointed for their Defence, will evidently demonſtrate the great Diſproportion between the Work to be done and the Hands to execute it: Whether to add to the Strength of the ordinary Eſtabliſhment, by engaging an extraordinary Number to attend on every Alarm, at a certain Premium for the Occaſion, may not ſave the Expence of ſtanding Salaries, and prove a proper Expedient, againſt the viſible Deceit I ſhall leave to your Conſideration.

The Manner in which theſe neceſſary Inſtruments of our Defence have hitherto been paid, has oblig'd the Publick to receive into their Service ſome Men weak and infirm; and has, I fear, not only been a great Diſcouragement to the regular Attendance of ſuch as have undertaken, rather than been able to undergo the Duty, but even prevents Men of Strength and Ability, who can by any other Labour ſupport their Families, from both undertaking and diſcharging it. The Pay of the Army in our Mother Country, and of all engaged in Military Service, is Monthly; and each Man for his Encouragement receives one Month's Pay in Advance; while 35 l. the Salary of a whole Year has been told, if I am rightly inform'd, for leſs than one Third, as at a Market Price; Such is the Recompence which the Matroſſes find, for their annual Service, or ſuch the Difficulties they are conſtrain'd to, from the tardy Payment of the Country.

Other Colonies have experienc'd, that their Military Laws, however calculated for Times of Peace and Tranquility, may be very ſhort and defective in Time of War and Danger. I have recommended the Militia Law of this Iſland to former Aſſemblies, but hitherto in vain; My Duty, and the publick Service, obliges me to recommend it your Conſideration. Theſe are Grievances which fall within your Sphere, and conſiſtent with your Province: You are at Liberty to take the firſt Step towards redreſſing them.

The

The State of the War in general calls upon you for this Circumſpection; but how far the Succeſs of the *Britiſh* Arms, at Cape Breton, may engage the Enemy to bend his Force againſt this Part of his Majeſty's Dominions, is a particular Incident that calls for our utmoſt Precaution and Vigilance.

There are other Concerns which of Neceſſity muſt occur to your own Obſervation; and theſe, as well as thoſe I have expreſsly pointed out, will be the moſt effectually anſwer'd without Doors, when your Deliberations within are conducted with Temper, Unanimity, and Diſpatch.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Aſſembly,

Mutual Confidence ſtrengthens the body Politick, and Peace at home is the ſureſt Bulwark againſt a foreign War; this Cement, this Safeguard, I muſt ardently recommend. To ſupport you in your civil Privileges ſhall ever be my Care; but with an equal Zeal, I muſt alſo maintain his Majeſty's Prerogative, and the Preeminence of the Crown.

The Protection, which as Subjects in general, you have experienc'd from the Throne, has been ſuch as ſhould invite you to all grateful Returns of Duty; But when your Apprehenſions were alarm'd, and your Fortunes expos'd to that formidable Squadron of the Enemy that lately viſited their Seas; when, I ſay, your Fears and Dangers were no ſooner repreſented than reliev'd, by a ſuperior Armament: So eminent and diſtinguiſhing a Mark of Royal Patronage demands Marks of Allegiance equally diſtinguiſhing and eminent; and what makes the Advantage which this Iſland has receiv'd from the Squadron the more ſignal and conſpicuous, is, that the Admiral, honoured with the ſupreme Command, has accommodated us, in the Time of our Neceſſity, with half the Cannon, and a proportionable Compliment of thoſe Military Stores which were deſtin'd for the Supplies of another Colony.

The Concerns communicated to me by Admiral Townſend, I deem'd of ſuch a Nature, as not immediately to require a legiſlative Conſideration, upon which Account, for my own previous Information I took, at that Juncture, ſuch Meaſures as ſeem'd more adviſable than to call the Council and Aſſembly together in Form as ſuch. When the Schemes concerted, whatever they may be, are ſo far ripen'd as to become the proper Object of your View, they will in due Time be laid before you. In the Interim you will do well to conſider, that there can be no ſurer Evidence of your GRATITUDE to His Majeſty, as there cannot be more effectual Means of advancing his Service, and the Intereſt of his Iſlands, than by cultivating that Harmony among the People, which I have already recommended to you as a principal Care.

We hear that juſt before this Veſſel ſail'd from Barbados, 15 Engliſh Men of War of the Line, were juſt arrived there from England; but whither bound, or on what Deſign, was not publickly known. It is alſo ſaid, That a Fleet of 50 French Merchant Ships, under the Convoy of 8 French Men of War, were ſail'd from France, for Martineco.

HAGUE, Auguſt 27. N. S.

THIS Day Marſhal Saxe ſent a large Detachment, with ſome Cannon, to make an Attempt upon the Caſtle of Grimberg in the Neighbourhood of Vilvorde. Upon the timely Arrival of a Reinforcement from our Army, the French abandoned the Enterpriſe; but carried off with them an advanced Poſt of about 100 Hanoverians. Letters from the French Head Quarters ſay, the King was to go to Oſtend as Yeſterday, and from thence directly to Paris.

Milan, Auguſt 13 The Army of the Three Crowns has actually taken Poſſeſſion of all the Country ſituated between the Po and the City of Placentia. It is a very fine Tract of Land, and comprehends all the Tortoneſe, which was ceded at twice to his Sardinian Majeſty, by the Queen of Hungary. Serravalla is at length ſurrendered, and the Garriſon of 300 Men made Priſoners of War. The important Fortreſs of Tortona, in excellent Condition, and well provided with all kind of Ammunition, is beſieged, the Count de Gages having broke Ground before it in the Night between the 10th and 11th; and the Enemy have made a prodigious Fire from Batteries mounted with 100 Pieces of heavy Cannon ever ſince. The Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe are ſtill in their ſtrong Camp at Biſegnano, between the Tanaro and the Po.

Paris, Auguſt 30. Two Expreſſes have arrived this Week from Italy: The firſt brought Advice that the Infant Don Philip, in order to reconnoitre the Neighbourhood of Tortona, had march'd upwards of 1500 Men through a narrow Defile, without the leaſt ſeeming Oppoſition from the Enemy; but that as ſoon as the Detachment had paſs'd, the King of Sardinia took Poſſeſſion of the Defile, and attack'd them (being cut off from the main Army) with ſuch Fury, that the greateſt Part was kill'd and made Priſoners. Notwithſtanding this bad Succeſs at the ſetting out, another Courier has juſt paſs'd thro' here for Flanders with the News of the Surrender of the City of Tortona, the Garriſon being retired into the Caſtle.

Hague, Auguſt 31. M. Ammon the Pruſſian Miniſter, received Yeſterday an Expreſs from Berlin, and ſoon after deliver'd to the Deputies of the States the Manifeſto of the King his Maſter againſt the Court of Dreſden. According to Letters from Brabant, the two Armies continue in the ſame Poſition. Letters from Bohemia ſay, that the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfeldts would return into Saxony with 18 000 Men, from the preſent Combined Army, in order to defend that Electorate againſt the Enterprizes of the King of Pruſſia.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

There are private Letters from Leghorn, which ſay, that his Sardinian Majeſty, immediately on the Declaration of the Genoeſe in Favour of the three Crowns, adviſed that Part of the Engliſh Squadron ſhould be employed in attacking the Iſland of Corſica, not only with a View of puniſhing the Genoeſe for their bad Conduct, but alſo with a Deſign to acquire a good Port, and Place of Arms in that Iſland, of both which, as Things ſtand at preſent in Italy, there is the utmoſt Occaſion. It is believed this Enterprize cannot fail of Succeſs.

Advices from the Frontiers of French Flanders bear, that the beſt Part of the Engineers which were ſent back by the French King's Orders to Liſle, after the Reduction of Tournay, have been recalled, and a complete Train of both battering Cannon and Mortars, directed to be got ready at Oudenarde, by the 15th Inſtant, N. S. which ſome think will be employed in a Siege of Importance; ſome again ſuppoſe it deſigned for bombarding Bruſſels; and others for an Attempt of that Sort againſt Louvain or Antwerp.

We hear that the Princeſs Louiſa of Denmark, is to ſet out from Copenhagen to Hanover, the 27th Inſtant, N. S. in order to be married to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

According to our laſt Advices from Amſterdam, there came into the Taxel on the 9th and 10th Inſtant, N. S. ſeveral Ships from Davis's Streights, and the Fiſhing Banks on that Coaſt, which, amongſt them, have taken 45 Whales; ſo that the Succeſs of that Fiſhery for this Year is like to be much greater than uſual.

The ſame Letters ſay, that the Cargoe of the fifteen Eaſt-India Ships lately arrived is prodigious rich; and they mention particularly their having brought 80 000 Pound Weight of Cloves, 143,500 Pounds of Nutmegs, 70,686 Pounds of Mace, 630 000 Pounds of Cinnamon, 1000 Jars of preſerved Nutmegs, 990 368 Pounds of Salt Petre, 16,379 Pounds of Camphire, 2,798,585 Pounds of Java Coffee, 137,625 Pounds of Ceylon Coffee, 370,878 Pounds of Tea from China, and 1,788,080 Pounds of Tea in private Trade, &c.

Laſt Tueſday Night the Merchants trading to New England, and the other North American Colonies, met at the New England and Cape-Breton Coffee-houſe, be-

hind

hiad the Royal-Exchange, and celebrated General Pepperell and Commodore Warren's glorious Succeſs in the Reduction of Cape Breton; where the Healths of his Majeſty, the Royal Family, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State, the Duke of Bedford, and the glorious Gentlemen who were concerned in that grand Expedition, were drank; ſeveral Barrels of Beer were given to the Populace, and the whole was conducted with the greateſt Decorum: Martial Muſick was perform'd, a large Bonfire was made, and ſeveral Fireworks were diſplay'd on this great Event.

Aug. 13. We are informed, that the Court of Vienna has reſolved to declare the City of Trieſte a free Port, and to make it the Staple of the Commodities exported by the Maritime Powers, which are to be taken off in the hereditary Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.

We hear that the Parliament will ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs the beginning of November next.

We have Intelligence from Ratisbon, that there are great Struggles in the Bavarian Councils, and that they have at laſt riſen to ſuch a Height, that the old Field Marſhal Seckendorff had thought proper to retire to Augsbourg; from whence it was very doubtful whether he would return again or not. It is farther ſaid, that all theſe Heats were chiefly occaſion'd by a Memorial which had been put into the Elector's Hands by Count Thoring, but is ſuppoſed to be penn'd by the French Miniſter, M. de Chavigni, reſpecting the late Peace.

According to ſome private Letters from Francfort, the Retreat of the Prince of Conti with his Forces, was not only agreeable to, but procured by the King of Pruſſia, who repreſented to the French Court, that it would avoid a deciſive Action, oblige the Auſtrians to march to the Frontiers of Germany, leave the Dyet uninfluenced by the Grand Duke's Preſence, take away the preſſing Neceſſity of proceeding to an immediate Election, and not only give Time to ſome Courts to raiſe their Demands on the Maritime Powers, but alſo afford ſufficient Leiſure to execute the two great Expeditions concerted by their Moſt Chriſtian and Pruſſian Majeſties.

Aug. 20. Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty ordered ſix Men of War to ſail immediately for the Coaſts of Scotland.

Aug. 24. By the Capitulation of Oſtend, the Garriſon of that Place was to be conducted into the Auſtrian Territories; which, by the laſt Letters from thence, we find the French have indeed complied with, but very much to the Diſſatisfaction of the Engliſh, who, inſtead of being conducted to our Army near Bruſſels, as they expected, were ſent to Mons, where 'tis thought they may ſoon partake of another Benefit of the like Nature.

Extract from a Political Weekly Paper lately publiſhed. From the Netherlands we have bad News indeed, bad enough to prepare us for ſomething worſe than Fontenoy, unleſs the French King has the Power of making a Peace put into his Hands, or the Spirit and Succeſs of Henry ſhould again revive. Who can help the Advantages gain'd by ſuperior Armies: And the French ſeem at preſent ſo much ſuperior, that they are able at the ſame Time to coop up the Allied Army, and to ſpare Men enough for cutting off our Communication with any Part of Flanders. Bruſſels is repreſented by the foreign Prints as in the utmoſt Terror.

Not a few People indeed are of Opinion, that if our Troops were well at home, we need not much care what became of the War abroad; I mean, the War in Flanders. The Dutch, who muſt certainly in Intereſt be the moſt concerned, do not yet ſee Reaſon to become Principals; which, it is imagin'd, may give future Generation Cauſe to wonder, how we came to appear in that Character.—But, if they ſhould have Security for a new Barrier upon delivering up their Old, and by this are engag'd not to declare War againſt France, muſt not that Sagacity appear exceeding ſtrange which could not ſmell out a Syllable of the Matter?

Theſe good Neighbours, we ſee by printed Memorials, are ſo far from making themſelves Principals even by Sea, that a Complaint has been made againſt them for not doing half what they ſtand engag'd for as Auxiliaries. Very good Encouragement, we muſt allow, for depending on them farther.

A Paper with the following Lines was ſtuck on the Stadt-houſe at the Hague.

Holland without Hands,
The Lion without Teeth,
The Country without a Lord,
What will the Enemy have more?
Many Captains, few Soldiers,
Rich Colonels, and unarm'd States,
Many Aſſemblings, and few Secrets,
Are ſix Things that eat our Country up.

BOSTON, *October* 15.

Extract of a private Letter from London, Auguſt —.

'Cape Breton being now in the Hands of the Engliſh (at which News great Rejoicings were made here) I make no Doubt but the Expence of that Expedition will be repaid here, on proper Account ſent, and Application made, when the Parliament meets; but at preſent the Miniſtry I believe cannot do it, as there is no Fund to pay it out of.—Things of late look but indifferently as to the Land War, eſpecially in Flanders: Indeed many here are now of Opinion, that if the Engliſh had not expended ſo many Millions as they have done in carrying it on, but had employ'd the Money more in managing the War by Sea, and ſtuck principally to that, it would have been much to our Advantage. The taking of Cape Breton, and ſince that of two prodigious rich South Sea Ships (worth near a Million Sterling) and 4 or 5 French Indiamen, three of them from China, with ſeveral other late valuable Captures, muſt greatly diſtreſs the Enemy, and go a good Way towards making Amends for our ill Succeſs in other Reſpects.'

A Letter from Lisbon of the 14th of September, ſays, that before that Time, they expected Admiral Medley was ſail'd from Gibraltar with 12 Men of War, and two Regiments of Soldiers, for Louisburg; and that the Reaſon of his ſo haſty Departure with ſuch a Naval Force, was a Report that the French had ſent a Squadron of Men of War to the American Seas.

The following is a Letter from Capt. John Wickham, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Lark, dated at St. John's in Newfoundland, Sept. 21, directed to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and Commanders of Ships at Ferriland, and brought by Capt. Knox from thence, who arrived here Yeſterday.

"Whereas I have received certain Intelligence of the Arrival of three French Men of War in the Harbour of Carows, two of 44 Guns, and the other of 20, being Part of the 7 Sail from Breſt, and bound for Cape Breton. That on the 11th Inſt. they were fitting their Ships, and may be ready to ſail by this Time; and as their Deſign may be the Deſtruction of the Trade and Fiſhery of this Iſland, I have diſpatch'd this Expreſs to acquaint you thereof, that you loſe no Time, but immediately repair with your Ships to this Place, and that you will without Loſs of Time forward the ſeveral Expreſſes as they are directed, by the quickeſt Conveyance, either by Sea or Land, and the Charge of conveying ſhall be paid. Given under my Hand, on board his Majeſty's Ship Lark, in St. John's, Newfoundland, this 21ſt Day of September, 1745. John Wickham.

We hear the above mentioned French Ships have taken ſeveral of our Veſſels.

October 21. Thurſday laſt a large Ship with about 250 French Priſoners ſail'd for France.

By a Perſon who was at Quebec in Canada about the Middle of September paſt, we are informed, That he was there at their late Alarm, and that they had one Ship arrived from St Maloes; that there were two other Merchant Veſſels in the River, and that while he was at Que-

bec

bec he saw two 60 Gun Ships launch'd, and the Masts rais'd, which they were rigging with the utmost Speed, and design'd they should sail for France this Fall.

Fort Dummer, October 22. "Yesterday, about 12 o'Clock, the Garrison at the Great Meadow was attack'd by an Army of French and Indians, who fought briskly for an Hour and Half, but thro' the Divine Goodness were not able to take the Fort; but Mr. Neh. How being about 80 Rods from the Fort when the Enemy appeared, was taken by them, and David Rugg and Robert Baker being up the River in a Canoe, in their Return were shot upon, and Rugg kill'd, but Baker made his Escape. The most of the Cattle belonging to the People there are kill'd. I fear the Enemy have attack'd the Garrison at No. 4, and think 'tis likely may be scattered to other Places about these Parts. The Men that were in the Fort at the Great Meadow are very confident that they have kill'd several of the Enemy, which Men fought valiantly and courageously.

New Port, Rhode-Island, October 28. Last Monday arrived here a French Prize Sloop, called L'Amilie, brought in by Capt. Thomas Randal: She was taken by Capt. Langdon of New-York, at the Island of Blanco, bound for Martineco, laden with Beef, Cordage, and a few Boxes of China.

The Ship Prince of Wales, Capt. Thomas Brewer Commander, and the Ship Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Benjamin Cranston Commander, both fine new Ships, mounting each 18 Dutch Six Pounders on the Main Deck, and Six 3 Pounders on the Quarter Deck, with 30 Swivels, and completely fitted for War, will be ready to sail from this Place the Beginning of November, in Convoy, on a Cruize against his Majesty's Enemies.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Friday last arrived here from a Cruize the Privateer Brig. Dolphin, Capt. Richard Landon Commander, of this Place, with a French Prize Snow of about 180 Tons and 10 Carriage Guns, having on board upwards of 200 Hhds. of white Sugar, besides other Effects not yet known: They took her the 26th of last Month, at the West End of Porto Rico, where, on their chasing her, she ran ashore, and all the Men took to the Boat and escaped, except one old Man left asleep, who knew nothing of the Matter 'til the Prize was boarded and brought off; he says she was bound from Martineco for Old France; very few Papers being yet to be found. A Fortnight before that, Capt. Langdon took a Sloop from Coracoa bound to Martineco, laden with Cordage and Beef, and 'tis said some Specie; which Sloop is sent into Rhode-Island.

Capt. Bowne, who arrived here in 16 Days from Coracoa, spoke with the Privateers Warren and George, belonging to Philadelphia, cruising near that Island, in Hopes to intercept some Frenchmen then at that Place: They had as yet taken nothing.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 5.

Last Friday William Holloway, who receiv'd Sentence of Death last General Court, for Murder, was executed, at the Gallows near this City.

Last Monday a large Grampus, or young Whale, was taken and kill'd, in York River, near York Town.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOME Time in *September* last, there was landed from on board the Ship *Friendship*, Capt. *Christian Holm*, Master, and put into my Store-house, in *York*-Town, a large Case, and a small Box, mark'd F I, which are supposed to contain a Clock and its Weights: The Owner may have them deliver'd on producing the Bill of Lading, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. *Richard Ambler.*

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, in the *Isle of Wight*, on the 17th Day of *November* last, a likely young Negroe Man, named *Tom*; he is a middle-siz'd Fellow, Country-born, and plays very well on the Violin; he had on when he went away, a light sh colour'd Kersey Waistcoat and Trowsers. Whoever will take up the said Runaway and convey him to me, shall have Four Pistoles Reward. *Robert Westfield.*

THERE was brought in the Ship commanded by Capt. *Samuel Sexton*, in *Rappahannock*, in *September* last, from *London*, a Packet of Papers, directed, *For Col.* Edmund Scarburgh, *in* Accomack *County, on the Eastern Shore*, Virginia, which is not yet come to the Hands of the said Col. *Scarburgh*: And as the said Packet is of Consequence to him, he requests the Favour of any Person that has it, or knows where it is, to contrive it to Col. *Scarburgh* in *Accomack*, or to Mrs. *Scarburgh* at *Rom*'s-Creek, near *Williamsburg*, or to the Printer hereof; and the Person that brings it, or gives Notice where it is, shall have 7 *l.* 6 *d.* Reward.

STray'd or stolen away, from the Plantation of *David Terrill* in *Caroline* County, about the 31st of *October* last, a middle-siz'd, Chesnut colour'd Gelding, belonging to the Subscriber, living in *Henrico* County; he is about 5 Years old, with one Glass Eye, a long dock'd Tail, one white Foot, and his hind Feet was lately shod; is a natural Pacer, paces very easy and fast, being very remarkable for casting up his Head and draging his hind Feet. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. *Henry Terrill*, in *Caroline* County, or to Mr. *John Pleasant*, near the *Meadow*-Bridge, or to me, near *Henrico* Court-house, shall have one Pistole Reward if stray'd, and if stolen Two Pistoles to discover the Thief, besides the Pistole for taking up the said Horse, paid by *Tarlton Woodson.*

King William County, Nov. 21, 1745.

STray'd away from the Plantation of Mr. *Isaac Winston*, Jun. in *Henrico*, a small Bay Horse, with a black Spr g Tail, and short Mane, branded on the near Shoulder A, and on the near Buttock I; he has a small Star in his Forehead, and four other Spots not to be seen but upon a very near View: It is supposed that he's gone down *Henrico*, having been seen about 5 Miles on his Way. Whoever will convey the said Horse to the Rev. Mr. *Peter Fontain*'s in *Charles-City*, to Mr. *Isaac Winston* in *Henrico*, to Mr. *William Taylor* near *Newcastle*, or to the Subscriber in *King William*, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by *Matthew Maury.*

RICHARD CAULTON, Upholster, from *London*, gives this public Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, That he doth all Sorts of Upholsterer's Work, after the newest Fashion, with all possible Care and Expedition, at reasonable Rates, either at their Houses or at his Lodgings, at Mr. *Joseph Gilliam*'s, in *Williamsburg*. He likewise makes and mends EasyChairs, Dressing Chairs, Windsor Chairs, Settes, Pin Cushion Chair Seats, Couches; also covers and stuffs the Banks of Billiard Tables, likes Coaches, Chariots, Chaises and Chairs.

WHEREAS, a loose Bundle was sent on board my Ship in *London* River, the Directions, viz. *To the Care of Capt.* Randolph, *for Mr. Wells in* Virginia: Therefore as I've given no Bill of Lading for the same, and the Person that shipt it is intirely unknown to me, this is to request the said Mr. *Wells*, to apply to Mr. *Daniel Wolfenbolm*, Mercht. in *Williamsburg*, or to me at Mr. *Richard Littlepage*'s, on *York* River; where, on describing the Contents, he may have the said Bundle, paying Primage, and the Charge of this Advertisement. *Edward Randolph.*

RAN away from the Subscriber, while in *Williamsburg*, last General Court, a Servant Man, named *Thomas Page*, by Trade a Barber and Wig-maker; he is a middle-siz'd, thin-bodied Fellow: When any Questions are ask'd him he makes quick Answers, mostly with a Smile and Bow; lis'd most of his Time in *London*; is very much given to Drink; had on, when he went away, a light colour'd Fustian Coat, Vest and Breeches, the Breeches new, with flat, yellow Metal Buttons, Country-made Stockings, and Shoes, with Buckles in them, a white Shirt, black Silk Band, a little old brown bob Wig, an old *New-England* Bever Hat, much wore, lost its Colour; he struts and swaggers very much in his Walk, and had an old Case with 3 very good Razors in it. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to a Constable, on a Certificate from any Justice of Peace of his being in Custody, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Mr. *James Crosbie*, Mercht. in *Williamsburg*, or the Subscriber, at *Cherry*-Point, in *Northumberland* County. *William Taite.*

THE Subscriber, who lives near *Williamsburg*, close on the Road, from Mr. *Forneau*'s to Town, and who has for many Years entertain'd Travellers with Accommodations for themselves and Horses, to Satisfaction, hereby gives Notice, That for the future, all such as come to his House, shall be accommodated cheaper than has been hitherto done by himself, or any others who have publish'd themselves in Opposition to him, viz. Twenty Pence for Man and Horse, for Twenty Four Hours; which is as reasonable as can possibly be expected, or afforded. *John Crawley.*

STray'd away from *York* Town, in *October* last, a small Roan Horse, branded on the Buttock with I M, paces very well. Also a small, dark Bay Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, and a snipt Nose; but is neither dock'd nor branded. Whoever will bring them to Mr. *William Harwood*, in *York* Town, or to the Subscriber, living in *Charles-City* County, shall have Half a Pistole Reward, for each. *John Sanxbill*, Jun.

TO be Sold, for ready Money, or Six Months Credit, a Plantation, lying on *Pagan*-Creek, in *Isle of Wight* County, containing 300 Acres of good Land, well situated, and is very convenient for Trade. Enquire of Capt. *John Thomson*, in *Gloucester*, or Mr. *Joseph Baker*, at the *Indian* Queen, in the *Isle of Wight*.

THE Subscriber, living in *Essex* County, gives this publick Notice, That he intends (God willing) to go to *England*, by the first convenient Opportunity in the *Spring*. *John Corbin.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15*s.* *per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.